

Annex to:

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Annex H – References excluded at data extraction and reasons for exclusion

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1. Intervention studies on metabolic diseases

Publication	Exposure-endpoint excluded	Reasons for exclusion
Lowndes et al. (2014)	SSBs – Blood pressure	No results available in the publication for SBP and DBP per intervention arm. No response from the authors. Only this exposure-outcome pair was excluded from the assessment.
Majid et al. (2013)	SSBs – Body weight	Description of the method used to measure body weight and pre- and post-intervention results for body weight not reported. No response from the authors. Only this exposure-outcome pair was excluded from the assessment.
Mann et al. (1970)	Added sugars (sucrose) – triglycerides	Baseline consumption of sugar not reported for both intervention arms.
de Moraes et al. (2017)	SSBs – fasting glucose/total cholesterol	Baseline consumption of beverages not given for the full sample included in the analysis.
Silbernagel et al. (2011)	Fructose/Glucose – glucose and insulin concentrations at 120' during an OGTT	Values for glucose and insulin concentrations at 120' during the OGTT for the glucose and fructose intervention groups not reported in the publication. No response from the authors. Only these exposure-outcome pairs were excluded from the assessment.
Ebbeling et al. (2006)	SSBs – Body weight, BMI	This is a linked reference of another paper which reported on the same exposure-endpoints from which data was extracted for the assessment.
Katan et al. (2016)	SSBs – Body weight, waist circumference	This is a linked reference of another paper which reported on the same exposure-endpoints from which data was extracted for the assessment.
Yu et al. (2013)	SSBs – Fasting insulin, triglycerides	Results presented in a graph only from which data could not be extracted. This is a linked reference of another paper which reported on the same exposure-endpoint from which data was extracted for the assessment.
Reiser et al. (1989)	Fructose – Insulin, glucose	Only day-long postprandial glucose and insulin values were reported.
Poppitt et al. (2002)	Added sugars – Body weight, triglycerides, total cholesterol, HDL-c, LDL-c	This is a linked reference of another paper which reported on the same exposure-endpoints from which data was extracted for the assessment.
Stanhope et al. (2011)	Added sugars – Fasting insulin, fasting glucose	This is a linked reference of another paper which reported on the same exposure-endpoints from which data was extracted for the assessment.

BMI, body mass index; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; HDL-c, high density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-c, low density lipoprotein cholesterol; OGTT, oral glucose tolerance test; SBP, systolic blood pressure; SSBs, sugar-sweetened beverages.

2. Observational studies on metabolic diseases

Cohort, publication	Exposure-endpoint excluded	Reasons for exclusion
ALSPAC Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children Ambrosini et al. (2016)	Dietary pattern z-scores – fat mass	Results only reported by dietary pattern z-scores and not for any of the exposures of interest as independent variables. Authors could not provide this information.
BMES Blue Mountain Eyes Study Iff et al. (2014)	Total sugars – CVD	Unclear whether prevalent cases of CVD were excluded at baseline. No response from the authors.
BSCC Bogota School Children Cohort Shroff et al. (2014)	SSBs – BMI/WC/body fat	Population group were children aged 5-12 years. Anthropometric measurements were not standardised by age.
COSM Cohort of Swedish Men Steinhaus et al. (2017)	Chocolate – Heart failure	Not on exposure of interest.
COSM Cohort of Swedish Men Rahman et al. (2015)	SSBs – Heart failure	The exposure did not differentiate between artificially sweetened and sugar sweetened beverages.
ECLS-BC Early Childhood Longitudinal Study – Birth cohort Shefferly et al. (2016)	FJs – Overweight/BMIz-scores	Exposure assessed by dietary interview alone.
EPIC-C3N European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition-French cohort Fagherazzi et al. (2013)	SSBs / FJs – T2DM	The EPIC-InterAct (InterAct consortium, 2013) includes this French cohort for the same exposures and endpoint, and thus this paper was excluded to avoid duplication of cases.
EPIC-Morgen European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition-Morgen cohort Burger et al. (2011)	Total sugars - CHD	This cohort was included in a bigger study found during the literature search update for the same exposure-endpoint pair. Only this exposure-outcome pair was excluded from the assessment.
EPIC-Norfolk European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition-Norfolk cohort Ahmadi-Abhari et al. (2014)	Total sugars – T2DM	The EPIC-InterAct (Sluijs et al., 2013) includes this UK cohort for the same exposure and endpoint, and thus this paper was excluded (for this exposure-endpoint relationship only) to avoid duplication of cases.
EPIC-Norfolk European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition-Norfolk cohort Kuhnle et al. (2015)	Total sugars / total sucrose – Obesity	Prevalent cases of obesity not excluded at baseline. Only this exposure-outcome pair was excluded from the assessment.

EPIC-Norfolk European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition-Norfolk cohort (O'Connor et al., 2015)	SSBs / FJs – T2DM	The EPIC-InterAct (InterAct consortium, 2013) includes this UK cohort for the same exposures and endpoint, and thus this paper was excluded to avoid duplication of cases.
EPICOR European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition-Italian cohort Sieri et al. (2010)	Total sugars - CHD	This cohort was included in a bigger study found during the literature search update for the same exposure-endpoint pair.
EPIC-Utrecht European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition-Utrecht cohort Beulens et al. (2007)	Total sugar - CHD	Exposure-endpoint pair on this cohort was included in a bigger study found during the search update. Only this exposure-outcome pair was excluded from the assessment.
EYHS-DK European Youth Heart Study-Denmark cohort Olsen et al. (2012) Zheng et al. (2015) ^b Zheng et al. (2014)	Total sugars / sucrose / SSBs / FJs – BMIZ-score /WC /body fat	Unclear if exposure assessment (24-h recall) covered single or multiple days. No response from the authors.
Fiorito et al. (2009)	SSBs – BMIZ-score/WC/body fat	Standardised regression coefficients only (no absolute size of effect).
FMCHES Finnish Mobile Clinic Health Examination Survey Montonen et al. (2007)	Glucose+Fructose – T2DM	Exposure not comparable with others in the assessment. Only this exposure-outcome pair was excluded from the assessment.
Generation R Leermakers et al. (2015)	SSBs – Blood pressure, blood lipids	Intake per tertiles of sugar-sweetened beverages not reported and standardised regression coefficients only (no absolute size of effect).
GUTS Growing Up Today Study Berkey et al. (2004)	FJs – BMI	Exposure-endpoint pair on this cohort was reported in another publication included in the assessment that reports on BMIZ-scores which is a more appropriate measure for the population sample. Only this exposure-outcome pair was excluded from the assessment.
HPFS Health Professionals Follow-up Study de Koning et al. (2012)	SSBs – CHD	This cohort was included in a bigger study found during the literature search update for the same exposure-endpoint pair.
HPFS/NHS Health Professionals Follow-up Study/Nurses Health Study Joshiyura et al. (2009)	Citrus fruit juice – ischemic CVD, ischemic stroke	Mean intakes of fruit juice at baseline not reported.
HPFS/NHS Health Professionals Follow-up Study/Nurses Health Study	SSBs – T2DM	The paper reports on caffeinated vs caffeine-free carbonated beverages. Another paper reporting on this exposure-endpoint for these cohort was identified.

Bhupathiraju et al. (2013)		
HWP Healthy Worker Project French et al. (1994)	SSBs – Body weight	Reports on weekly frequency of consumption only.
MDCS Malmo Diet Cancer Study Drake et al. (2018)	Dietary patterns – WC/Blood lipids/Blood pressure/Glucose homeostasis	Results only reported by dietary pattern z-scores and not for any of the exposures of interest as independent variables.
NHS Nurses Health Study Bazzano et al. (2008)	FJs – T2DM	Exposure-endpoint pair was also identified in another publication on this cohort which reported on a longer follow-up time, and thus was included instead.
NHS Nurses Health Study Colditz et al. (1992)	Sucrose – T2DM	Quantitative baseline mean intakes not reported.
NHS Nurses Health Study Liu et al. (2000)	Sucrose/Fructose – CHD	Mean intakes, number of incident cases and person-years per energy-adjusted quintile of these nutrients were not reported. Authors could not provide the data prior to the closing of the database.
NHS Nurses Health Study Fung et al. (2009)	SSBs – CHD	This cohort was included in a bigger study found during the literature search update for the same exposure-endpoint pair.
NHS Nurses Health Study van 't Riet et al. (2010)	T2DM	Results only reported according to family history of T2DM and not for any of the exposures of interest as independent variables.
Northampton Langley-Evans and Langley-Evans (2003)	Total sugars – Birthweight	Unclear analysis and absolute values for the analysis of sugar intake during pregnancy and neonate birthweight not reported. Authors could not provide this information.
WEC Western Electric Company Paul et al. (1968)	Sucrose – CHD	Retrospective analysis.
PURE-South Africa Prospective Urban and Rural Epidemiology – South Africa cohort Vorster et al. (2014)	Added sugars – BMI/WC/HDL-c	Retrospective analysis.
QNTS Quebec Newborn Twin Study Dubois et al. (2016)	SSBs/ FJs – BMI	Correlation coefficients only (no absolute size of effect).
Skinner and Carruth (2001)	FJs – Body weight/BMI	Average intake over the follow-up not reported and authors contact details not retrievable.
SMC Swedish Mammography Cohort Larsson et al. (2011)	Chocolate – Stroke	Not on exposure of interest.
SUN Seguimiento Universidad de Navarra	SSBs – Abdominal obesity, HTN, high HDL-c, high TG, High FPG	Analysis not eligible (change in exposure vs incident endpoint at the time of the last exposure assessment). Only these exposure-

Barrio-Lopez et al. (2013)		outcome pairs were excluded from the assessment.
TLGS Teheran Lipid and Glucose Study Hosseini Esfahani et al. (2014)	Added sugars – Body weight	Results for body weight presented as dichotomous endpoints, “weight gain” or “weight loss”, and exposure per “increased intake” or “decreased intake”. Not comparable with any other studies.
UK Biobank Ho et al. (2020)	Total sugars – CVD	Exposure estimated from the average of five assessments and 37% of participants had only completed one of five dietary questionnaires.
VITAL The Vitamins and Lifestyle study Barrington and White (2016)	SSBs – CVD	Prevalent cases of CVD not excluded at baseline.
WAPCS Western Australia Pregnancy Cohort (Reine) Study Ambrosini et al. (2013)	SSBs – Obesity	Authors confirmed prevalent cases of overweight/obesity at baseline were not excluded. Only this exposure-outcome pair was excluded from the assessment.
WIC Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children Faith et al. (2006)	Fruit juice – BMIz-score	Definition of fruit juices unclear. No response from the authors.
Zutphen Seven Countries Study - Dutch cohort Feskens and Kromhout (1990)	Total sugars – glucose homeostasis	Cross-sectional analysis.

BMI, body mass index; CHD, coronary heart disease; CVD, cardiovascular disease; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; FJ, fruit juice; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; HDL-c, high density lipoprotein cholesterol; HTN, hypertension; LDL-c, low density lipoprotein cholesterol; OGTT, oral glucose tolerance test; SBP, systolic blood pressure; SSBs, sugar-sweetened beverages; T2DM, type 2 diabetes mellitus; TG, triglycerides; WC, waist circumference.

3. Observational studies on dental caries

Cohort, publication	Exposure-endpoint excluded	Reasons for exclusion
BTT Birth-to-Ten Study MacKeown et al. (2000)	Added sugars – dmfs	Insufficient data available in the publication for a scientific assessment: unclear data analysis for the longitudinal sample; intake of added sugars and caries incidence reported for the whole sample and not per quartiles, as apparently analysed. No response from the authors.
Campaign et al. (2003)	Total sugars – DFS/DMFS/caries increment	Insufficient data available in the publication for a scientific assessment: results only reported for categories of food with “high”, “medium” or “low” sugars and starch content, but quantitative sugar intakes are not reported in the publication or used as independent variable in the analyses. No response from the authors.
DDHP Detroit Dental Health Project Lim et al. (2008)	SSBs/FJs – caries increment	Beverages analysed by clusters, which are based on the proportion of consumption of beverages for each individual and change in time. We asked individual data but did not get it. The data available can't be used in the assessment. Total sugars only a variable used for adjustment: even if caries incidence presented by tertiles, this was not the objective of the analysis (non-adjusted values).
Pelotas Peres et al. (2016)	Total sugars – dmft/DMFT	The paper does not report a quantitative level of sugars intake (in g/d). Individual data received from the authors but could not be used. Subjects were stratified into groups of sugar intake, but the amount of sugar intake was not reported.
Rodrigues et al. (1999) Rodrigues and Sheiham (2000)	Total sugars – caries increment	The papers do not report on sugar intake (in g/day) for each participant neither on the one-year DMFT increment for each participant. No response from the authors.
Stecksen-Blicks and Gustafsson (1986)	Total sugars/sucrose – caries increment	The paper does not analyse sucrose and total sugars as independent variables on caries endpoints. Additional data that was requested from authors was destroyed and authors provided a publication that did not contain the needed information. Individual data for re-analysis does not exist.

DMFS: decayed, missing, filled surfaces; DMFT: decayed, missing, filled teeth; DFS: decayed, filled surfaces; FJ: fruit juice; SSBs: sugar-sweetened beverages.

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